SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.

MORE OFFICERS NEEDED IN THE ARMY, HE SAYS.

Compulsory Probation Service as a Remedy for Descritons-Revised Plan for Seacoast Defences-An Increase of Artillery Corps is Urged-Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Secretary of War Taft in his annual report says that the actual strength of the army on October 15 last was 3,750 officers and 56,064 enlisted men. This is a total net decrease of the army during the year of 369. These figures do not include 3,029 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, who, under the act of March 1, 1887, are not to be counted as part of the enlisted strength of the Regular army. There were also in the service 25 officers and 552 enlisted men of the Porto Rico regiment and 115 officers and 5,059 enlisted Philippine Scouts. This is a net increase of 7 in the Porto Rico regiment and of 1,006 in the Philippine Scouts.

The total number of enlistments in the army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (exclusive of the Hospital Corps and Philippine Scouts), was 33,739. Of this number 13,329 were reenlistments and 20,410 were original enlistments. The percentage of native born among the original enlist-ments was 90. Of the 33,739 accepted applicants 29,104 were native born, 4,276 were of foreign birth, 24 were born in the Philippine Islands (enlisted for band musicians) and 335 were born in Porto Rico; 31,410 were white, 1,953 colored, 17 Indians, 835 Porto Ricans and 24 Filipinos.

The losses from all causes in the army, including the Porto Rico provisional regiment and the Philippine Scouts, during the last year were:

Officers-Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., 29; resigned or discharged, 26; dismissed, 14; deserted, 5; retired, 59. Total, 133.

Enlisted Men-Killed in action or died of wounds, disease, &c., 488; discharged upon expiration of term of service, 26,489; discharged for disability, by sentence of courtmartial and by order, 9,738; deserted, 6,556; retired, 189; total, 43,459. In addition, 9 officers and 78 enlisted men were wounded.

The Secretary refers to the recommendation of the General Staff for the division of the field and coast artillery into separate corps and the increase in the field artillery of 1,500 men, and an increase of about 5,000 men in the coast artillery. The annual cost of the increased army would be \$3,000,-000, and Secretary Taft says he is unwilling to urge upon Congress at this time any such increase in the annual cost of the military establishment. He intends, however, at the proper time to draft a bill providing for the changes suggested and will then submit the matter to Congress.

Secretary Taft emphasizes the need of more officers in view of the continued absence on special duty from the regular work of about 25 per cent. of the line officers and 11 per cent. of the staff officers. He also earnestly recommends an increase in the corps of officers of the Ordnance and Medical departments of the army.

DESERTIONS. On the subject of desertions the report says that a great variety of reasons has been assigned to account for the existence the evil, and all sorts of remedies have proposed to dininish it, but so far no very effective results have been attained.

no very effective results have been attained. The Secretary ventures the assertion that the conditions might be considerably ameliorated, if on the one hand a probationary service of reasonable duration should be required of a recruit prior to his enlistment, this probationary service to be rendered under conditions that will protect the Government as far as possible against loss and expense, and at the same time afford the recruit the fullest knowledge of the character of the life for which he is serving his novitiate, and of the future conditions with which he will probably be surrounded should he determine to enlist in the army at the end of his probation. If a compulsory probationary service

be surrounded should be determined by the surrounded should be determined by the surrounded should be deleted by the service of the surrounded should be eliminated from the service at a comparatively trifling expense before at a comparatively trifling expense before at any senson of the year, and 22 were fully armed, uniformed and equipped for service in the summer time. relatively fewer men selected as described would desert the colors. The loss to the Government on account

of desertions is roughly estimated by the Chief of Staff at about \$400,000 for the past MILITARY EDUCATION

Satisfactory progress has been made dur-ing the year, the report says, in the various schools that constitute the military educational system. This system was inaugurated by Secretary Root in November, 1901, with a view to maintaining the high stand-

rated by Secretary Root in November, 1801, "with a view to maintaining the high standard of instruction and general training of the officers of the army, and for the establishment of a coherent plan by which the work may be made progressive."

Inaddition to the Military Academy at West Point, the system of instruction provided for officers' schools at posts for elementary instruction in theory and practice, schools for special arms and branches of the service, a general service and staff college and a war college, thus providing for a bload and thorough course of professional education for all military officers.

These schools are maintained by the Government at great expense. Official records show that quite a number of officers fail in the garrison and service schools, some from incapacity to master the course and some from indifference. In neither case can we hope that such officers will prove efficient. It is earnestly recommended that a remedy be provided, by appropriate legislation, which will remove from the service any officer who, by failure in the garrison or service schools, has demonstrated his incapacity and inefficiency.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

SEACOAST DEFENSES.

For the past fifteen years the War Department has been engaged upon the actual construction work involved in our system of modern seacoast defenses as planned by the Endicott board. Under the im-pulse given to all military matters by the war with Spain, this work has been greatly accelerated since 1898, and in my last annual report it was shown that 80 per cent. of the heavy armament and 45 per cent. of the rapid fire guns were practically mounted and ready for use.

During the past fiscal year eight 12-inch guns, one 8-inch gun, seventeen mortans.

guns, one 8-inch gun, seventeen mortars and forty-six rapid fire guns have been

Owing to the changed conditions since the inauguration of our seacoast defense system twenty year ago, due to the development of arms and munitions of war, the President appointed a board to revise the report of the Endicott board and to consider the subject of plans for the defense

consider the subject of plans to the cour insular possessions.

The board met and divided its personnel into three committees for the more rapid and effective accomplishment of its present effective accomplishment of the present the course of the course lindnary work, one committee having charge and supervision of matters relating to fortifications and armament generally, another torpedoes and similar accessory works of defense and communication, and the third those matters in which the navy is more particularly concerned. Members of these committees have already visited the Pacific coast, the Atlantic coast, Guantanamo, Cuba, and the Isthmus of Panama, and are now visiting the Gulf coast. making personal inspection and gathering information as to the individual necessi-

ties of each port.

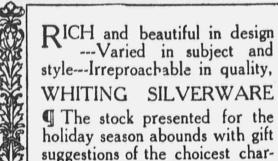
A careful study on the ground has also been made of the armament necessary to be employed to secure the entrances of the Isthmian Canal at Colon and Panama from capture by direct naval attack, and to provide for the defense of the naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba.

at Guantanamo, Cuba.

INCREASE OF ARTILLERY CORPS.

The Secretary urges an increase in the personnel of the Artillery Corps, both commissioned and enlisted, without any

THE WHITING



The stock presented for the holiday season abounds with gift suggestions of the choicest character.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

decrease as he suggested last year, in the cavalry and infantry. He says:
"Our seacoast fortifications, constructed

our seacoast forcincations, constructed at such heavy expense, ought not to be left as itey are now, without the number of men to properly handle and operate the heavy guns, with their complicated mechanism and extensive accessories, and to give them the degree of care that is necessary in order to maintain these elaborate defensive works in the proper condi-

necessary in order to maintain these elaborate defensive works in the proper condition of preservation and efficiency.

"Moreover, no provision whatever has yet been made for the trained personnel that will be required for submarine defences, the importance of which as an adjunct to the guns in seacoast defence needs no argument. It is believed that legislation on the lines suggested by the report of the General Staff will make satisfactory provision for these actual necessities of the Coast Artillery for years to come. This increase in the army proposed by the General Staff would add approximately an aggregate sum of \$3,00,000 to the annual cost of our military establishment." cost of our military establishment.

DEFENCE OF INSULAR POSSESSIONS. Preliminary projects for the emergency defence of the most important harbors in our insular possessions have been prepared and have been approved by the Secretary of War, and under the instructions of the President the new board, appointed by Executive order of January 31, 1905, will extend its examination so as to include estimates and recommendations relative to the permanent defence of the insular possessions.

nsular possessions.
The estimates for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, call for the appropriation of \$2,438,760 for fortifications in our insular possessions, divided, in accordance with the foregoing provision, as follows:

Total for the Philippines. \$1,000,252.53 Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. \$565,500.00 Sites for defence of Hawaiian Islands 150,000.00

Total for Hawaii..... Total for insular defences

THE MILITIA

THE MILITIA.

The reorganization of the militia, begun in 1903, has progressed steadily during the year, and with few exceptions the militia now conforms to the organization of the Regular army as far as practicable.

A marked increase of interest on the part of the younger men of the militia is reported, and the morale of the organizations has been appreciably advanced. A strong disposition is manifested on the part of the State authorities to bring their militia to a state of discipline and efficiency approximating as closely as possible that of the Regular army.

Regular army.

mating as closely as possible that of the Regular army.

The aggregate strength of the organized militia of the States and Territories on December 31, 1904, as shown by the annual returns, was 121,908, consisting of 9,154 officers and 112,754 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.

The organized militia of all the States and Territories except New Hampshire have exchanged the Springfield rifle, calibre 45, for the United States magazine rifle of 30, model 1808, under the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, and are now supplied with the same rifle and its equipments that the soldiers of the Regular army use.

At the opening of the last session of Congress, December 8, 1904, a bill was introduced for the construction of a cable system between the United States and the Canal Zone on the Isthmus of Panama, by such route as the President should determine to be the most practicable and serviceable to the Government and the people of the United States the United States.

the United States.

This bill was not referred to the War Department until February 24, 1905. It was then too near the close of Congress to secure action upon the measure.

The interests of the United States upon the Isthmus of Panama are now and will continue to be so large and of such a character that it is clear that telegraphic communication by all-American line between the United States and the Canal Zone should be established at an early date. Otherwise

be established at an early date. Otherwise it will be necessary in times of emergency to depend on the good will of others, and thus imperil certainty of action by the

United States.

The bill above referred to contemplated the expenditure of \$2,000,000. Upon estimates which have been submitted by the chief signal officer, however, it is believed that by utilizing one of the War Department transports a submarine cable could be laid between Miami or Key West, Fla., Guantanamo, Cuba and Panama, including shore installation and equipment, for \$1,000,000. RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

During the fiscal year \$22,383,623.68 has been expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers in connection with the improvement of rivers and harbors through-out the country. As compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, this is an increase of \$806,708 83.

In addition to this amount the sum of \$2,265,073 69 was expended for the work under the charge of the Mississippi River Commission, and \$97,575.74 was expended for the enlargement of Governors Island in New York barker. in New York harbor.

THE PANAMA CANAL . THE FANAMA CANAL.

Thirty-four pages of the report are devoted to a history of the Panama Canal, beginning with the organization of the commission, with Admiral Walker at its head, and giving in detail all that has been done up to the present time, most of which has already been published. The chapter on canal finances says that \$50,000,000 was taken out of the Treasury of the United States, \$40,000,000 for the French Panama Canal Company and \$10,000,000 Panama Canal Company and \$10,000,000 for the Republic of Panama to give us the canal as it is and the right of way and the Panama Railroad. Ten millions were voted to begin the preliminary work on the canal. That \$10,000,000 is about exhausted. It has been expended as follows:

General administration expenses at Wash-ington and other points in the United States, including salaries and expenses of commissioners, special commission-ers, advisory board, and office of admin-

ers, advisory board, and office of admin-istration. Department of administration expenses, Isthmus. Department of government and sanitation.
Department of construction and engineer-

tng... Expended for hospitals, sanitation, construc-tion of waterworks and sewers, police and prisons. urchase of Penama Railroad stock....

\$9,783,000 The requirements for the balance of the fiscal year are estimated by Chairman Shonts as follows:

3,350,000

21, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Estimated miscellaneous material purchases on the 1sthmus and miscellaneous expenditures from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Estimated amount due the Panama Railroad Company, December 1, 1906, for material and services.

Estimated amount due the Panama Railroad Company, December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, for material and services, including the construction of the second main track.

Estimated istimus pay rolls from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Salaries, incidental expenses, rent. &c., in the United States from December 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

Mr. Taft says that those who cry out "Why does not the dirt begin to fly? The way to build the canal is to dig." merely show their ignorance and their complete failure to understand the real character of what has to be done. He then shows what an immense amount of preparatory work must be accomplished before the "dirt can fly," how the railroad must be upbuilt to a great state of efficiency and how the Isthmus must be thoroughly sanitated and quarters provided for the laborers. He points out the difficulties of procuring proper labor and suggests that the commission may yet be forced to go to Asia for men to do the actual digging of the big ditch. \$16,500,000

Asia for men to do the actual digging of the big ditch.

Since Mr. Wallace left Panama, Mr. Taft says, the working force has been increased from about 8,000 to 13,000 by the present chief engineer, Mr. Stevens. Mr. Taft points out the fact that excavations were made by Mr. Wallace at a cost of upward of \$500,000, which Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens have not deemed wise to continue and which may prove to be of no value. Mr. Taft offers no comment upon this point, remarking that it is an engineering question of which he knows nothing. Mr. Wallace made the excavations as an experiment. It is now possible that the dirt he moved may have to be moved again.

The carrying away of excavated dirt, Mr. Taft says, is "the great problem." The recent work had been greatly confined, outside of the building of quarters, to the construction of the railway. Ultimately, this line will be double tracked clear across the lathmus, except in some few places.

this line will be double tracked clear across the Isthmus, except in some few places. On the question of why the money appropriated has been all spent, Mr. Taft says the answer is that those responsible deemed it their chief duty to push the work, to buy needed plant and material as rapidly as possible. It was supposed, Mr. Taft pointed out, that an extra session of Congress would be called in October, which would have given ample time for a discussion of the matter.

THE PHISIPPINE ISLANDS.

A number of bills will be presented to Congress seeking amendments of more or less importance in the existing laws affecting the Philippines; but the bill the progress of which will be followed with the greatest of which will be followed with the greatest anxiety is that providing that all products of the Philippine Islands except sugar and tobacco shall be allowed to enter the ports of the United States free, and that sugar and tobacco shall have imposed upon them for three years only a duty of 25 per cent. of the present Dingley rates, and that after 1900 there shall be complete from trade between the inlands and the free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each

country.

It is hoped that this bill will be accompanied by another providing that the present law applying the coastwise trade laws of the United States to the trdae between the islands and the United States. be suspended in its operation until 1909.

SECY. ROOT WILL SEE MR. MIN. He Grants an Interview to the Former Minister From Corea to France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Root has granted an interview to Min Yuen Tchan, formerly Minister from Corea to France, who has come to Washington with the avowed purpose of seeing President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, and telling them of the awful things which have transpired

in Corea, all on account of the Ja panese.

Mr. Min has no official status, and Secretary Root is not bound in any way to see him. Mr. Min asked for an interview, however, and Mr. Root promised to see him at noon next Monday.

Mr. Root will go to New York this evening for two days. He goes to preside at a meet-ing of the Bar Association. BURNED BY AMATEUR DEVIL.

Tony Francesca Got in the Way of Flery Breath-Parents Afraid to Complain.

Nine-year-old Tony Francesca's face was mostly covered with blackened burns when he went to the Yorkville police court yesterday. His eyelashes had been burned off, his eyebrows were singed and his right eye was surrounded by charred skin. He said a makebelieve devil had blown flame into his face.

The burning took place in front of the small Italian theatre at 418 East Eleventh street. A crowd of boys collected in front of the theatre Tuesday night and were discussing the stunt of an actor inside who appeared in the red costume of Mephistopheles and startled the audience by spitting fire. One of the older boys said he knew the secret of the fire spouting business and proposed to entertain the rest of the crowd. He went to a nearby grocery

and proposed to entertain the rest of the crowd. He went to a nearby grocery and got some kerosene oil. Taking a mouthful of the stuff he blew it out and touched a match to the vapor. A column of flame shot out from his mouth.

Tony says the other boy blew the flame into his face. The cries of the boy caused the crowd of youngsters to scatter. The burned boy was taken to his home at 412 East Eleventh street. He told his father that Lawrence Scumafredo, 18 years old, of 181 First avenue, was the boy who impersonated the devil. His father went to the home of the other boy, whose father is a barber, and had a talk with the parents. He said afterward that he was afraid to make a complaint to the police.

Little Tony is a pupil of Public School 122, at First avenue and Ninth street. When he appeared there Thursday with the burns upon his face Miss Melton, the principal, questioned him. He told her the same story he had related at home, and she notified the Gerry society.

The Scumafredo boy was arrested and taken to court yesterday. He said that the burning was altogether an accident. He was blowing flames from his mouth, he explained, when the Francesca boy got in the way. Another boy who was there at the time said the burning was not done on purpose.

Magistrate Baker discharged Scuma-

on purpose.

Magistrate Baker discharged Scuma-

E. R. Thomas Auto Speeding Conviction Upheid.

The Appellate Division affirmed yesterday without opinion the conviction and fine of Edward R. Thomas on a charge of over speeding his automobile. Thomas was arrested on April 23 on West End avenue. He was tried in Special Sessions and fined

SECY. HITCHCOCK'S REPORT.

PROSECUTION OF LAND SHARKS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Other Investigations of Land Frauds Being Rapidly Prosecuted-Progress Under the Reclamation Act-Over 17,000, 000 Acres of Public Lands Disposed of During the Year-Pension Figures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The report of the Secretary of the Interior, covering the operations of the many bureaus of the department for the past year, was made public to-day. In an introductory summary of some of the important features of the report the Secretary says:

Since my last annual report the land service has been the scene of unusual activity. The prosecution of the ring of conspirators on the Pacific Coast has been vigorously jushed, a number have been convicted and many more indicted and apprehended and brought be-fore the courts for trial.

Other investigations of alleged violations of Other investigations of alleged violations of the public land laws in that section and else-where are being rapidly and energetically prosecuted, several old and persistent offend-ers have been indicted and their trials will occur in the near future. Other cases will soon be in shape for presentation to the Fed-cal Carol Lyrica having invisition of the eral Grand Juries having jurisdiction of the offences alleged, and it is believed that the

offenders will be speedily brought to justice.

The vigorous manner in which trepasses upon the public timber and unlawful enclosures of the public domain are being investigated and the offenders punished is creating a healthy public sentiment in the localities in-volved and throughout the country that the

law must be complied with.
Great progress has been made in the administration of the act of June 17, 1902, known as the Reclamation act. Twelve projects are now under process of construction, and a number of others have been approved with a view to future construction. On June 17, 1905. at Hazen, Nev , the water was turned through the canal of the first completed unit of the Truckee-Carson project in that State.

Twenty-six additional forest reservations have been established by Presidential prociamation under the act of March 3, 1801, the areas of four have been reduced, seven have been enlarged and three have been con-solidated into one. The increase in area of such reserves during the year was 22,854,478 acres. The total number of forest reservations created under the act above mentioned is eighty-three, aggregating 85,618,472 acres. In accordance with recommendations contained in prior annual reports Congress, by act approved February 1, 1905, transferred the supervision over forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.

The opening to settlement and entry under the homestead law of the Rosebud Indian lands in South Dakota and of the Devils Lake lands in North Dakota, under the acts of April 23, 1904, and April 27, 1904, respectively, was successfully accomplished, and the entry of lands in said reservations is still in progress. Equally successful was the opening to settlement and entry under the homestead laws on August 28, 1905, of the unreserved and unallotted lands of the lintah Indian Reservation in Utah, under the act of March 3, 1905.

In the Indian service four agencies were abolished during the year, and the duties of the agents devolved upon the bonded superintendents of the Indian waining

The policy, to which attention was invited in the last annual report, of requiring able bodied Indians to labor for their own support and of withholding rations from all but the sick and indigent has been strictly adhered to and is becoming more and more popular with the mass of Indian adults, since they realize that it provides direct and tangible pecuniary benefits to all who will avail themselves of the opportunites offered for self-help.

The work of allotting lands in severalty has been vigorously pushed during the year. and the full force of allotting agents has been busily engaged in the field. Leases of allotted and unallotted lands, under the strict super-vision of the Department, furnish an increasing revenue to the Indians from year to year. Timber operations on many of the

The irrigation of Indian reservations and allottments in arid sections is proceeding in a systematic manner under trained engineers. and the funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose are carefully expended with a to securing the greatest possible be efit

to the Indians. One of the most serious drawbacks to the work of civilizing and educating our Indian population consists in the facilities afforded them in all sections of the Indian country to

secure intoxicating liquors. Of the operations of the General Land Office during the year the report says that public lands aggregating 17,056,622.27 acres were disposed of, classified as follows: Cash sales, 1,646,651.57; miscellaneous entries. embracing homesteads, land warrants, scrip locations, State selections swamp lands, railroad and wagon road selections. In fian allotments, &c., 15,832. 424.01 acres, and Indian lands, 77,546.69 acres, showing an increase of 650,800.32 acres, as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceipts during the year.

The total cash receipts during the year.

The total cash receipts during the year from various sources, including disposal of public land, amounted to \$6,136,387.99, and Indian land, \$791,807.67; from depredations on public lands, \$22,844.50; from sale of timber on forest reserves, \$32,401.48; from sales of Government property, \$10,-267.74, and for furnishing copies of records and plats, \$24,102 - aggregate, \$7,017,811.38, a decrease of \$2,265,530.00 from the preceding fiscal year.

The total expenses of district land offices during the year were \$818,339.32, a decrease

The total expenses of district land offices during the year were \$818.339.32, a decrease of \$24,636.19 as compared with the previous year. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public land service, including expenses of district land offices, were \$1,983.389.35, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$5,029,422.03. Under the head of pensions the report says:

During the fiscal year the total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,046,627, and the number remaining on the roll at the end of the year was 998,441, a net gain of 3,679 over the previous year. The number of deaths of soldier and sailor pensioners for the year was 32,009, and of this number 30,324 were volunteers of the civil war.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the year was \$141,510,600; repayments to the appropriation made the amavailable for payment of pensions \$141,513,-760.78. The disbursements for army and navy pensions druing the year, including the int disbursed by Treasury settlements were \$141,142,861.33, leaving an unexpended balance to be covered into the Treasury of \$370,899.45. The expenditure for navy pensions was \$4,197,166.07.

The amount expended during the year for salaries and other expenses of the Pension Bureau, and the cost of disbursements, fees of examining surgeons, &c., was \$3,721,852.82, making the total cost of maintenance of the system \$144,831,691.15.
The disbursements for pensions from

July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were \$96,445,-444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions were \$3,224,414,578.75, and for cost of maintenance and expenses, \$103,219,133.78, or a total of \$3,327,633,712.53, making the entire cost of the maintenance of the pension system since the foundation of the Government \$3,424,079,156.76. This is exclusive of the cost of the establishment of the various soldiers' homes and of bounty land warrants granted. amounting to nearly 69,000,000 acres.

The annual value of the pension roll, the amount required to pay the regular pension certificates (998,441) outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was \$136,745,295, an increase over t e preceding year of \$2,615,092. The average annual value of each pension was \$136.96, an increase of \$2.12 over that of the former year. Over one-half of the pensions

Do Prudent Men Take Chances?

No one exercising ordinary caution in business affairs leaves his property uninsured against fire, even for a single day.

And yet at the very worst it could be only a partial loss — fire couldn't destroy the land.

A flaw in the title can cause the loss of both building and land.

And is as likely to happen as a fire.

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Then why take the title

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO Capital & Surplus. - \$10,000,000

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are \$10 per month and under, and the average monthly value of all pensions is \$11.41.

The number of claims allowed during the past year under the order known as No. 78 was as follows: Originals, 6,770, at \$6 per month: 3,125, at \$8 per month: 989, at \$10 per month, and 1,552 at \$12 per month, a total of 12,436. Increases under this order were allowed as follows: 7,779, from \$6 to \$8 per month; 2,209 from \$6 to \$10 per month; 2,218 from \$6 to \$12 per month; 6,821 from \$8 to \$10 per month: 6,113 from \$8 to \$12 per month, and 9,414 from \$10 to \$12 per month, a total of 34,549. The total number of allowances, both originals and increases, under this order from April 13, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

The Secretary recommends the passage of bills pending before Congress, as follows: A bill to provide for the entry of agricultural

lands within forest reserves...
A bill to set apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a public park, to be known as "The Petrified Forest National Park." A bill creating the "Mesa Verde National Park" in the State of Colorado. He recommends other legislation as

To prescribe punishment for persons who fraudulently obtain or attempt to obtain title to public lands.

To confer upon agents and inspectors of the General Land Office the power to administer oaths. To compel persons having a knowledge of matters affecting public lands to disclose such knowledge to representatives of the

General Land Office.

To amend Section 5392. Revised Statutes, so that a charge of perjury may be based on a false affidavit secured under depart-

mental regulations. To amend Section 5481, Revised Statutes, to provide for the punishment of a special agent of the General Land Office guilty of To amend Section 5491, Revised Statutes,

to provide for the punishment of a special agent of the General Land Office guilty of embezzlement. January 31, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 790), to authorize the compulsory attendance of witnesses in district courts of the United States.

Te extend the benefits of the public land laws to the natives of Alaska, and provide

tor the punishment of persons who trespass upon the possessions of the natives.

To limit the period for the initiation of rights

under the soldier's additional law.

To abolish the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices.

BOURKE COCKRAN'S AMBITION. It is to Be Chairman of the Ways and Means

Committee and Later Speaker. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- In the hope which the Democrats have been entertaining for the past twelve years that they will carry the "next" House, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran of New York is already placing himself in line to become the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which carries with it the floor leadership. It is even a matter of gossip in the Democratic cloak rooms that the Tammany

It is even a matter of gossip in the Democratic cloak rooms that the Tammany orator even aspires to become the Speaker of the House.

It should not be understood, however, that Mr. Cockran is either openly or covertly seeking to depose the Hon. John Sharp Williams from the position which he occupies as the Democratic leader of the House. Mr. Williams and Mr. Cockran are warm personal and political friends, and the Mississippi member has no more stanch supporter than the Tammany Congressman. Each has the greatest admiration for the abilities and statesmanship of the other. Should the political pendulum, however, swing to the Democratic side in the next Congress, or even in the Sixty-first Congress, Mr. Williams, unless something unforeseen happens, will be made speaker. In that event there is little if any doubt that Mr. Williams would make Mr. Cockran the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Their views on the tariff are very much the same, although Mr. Cockran is, if anything, more radical than Mr. Williams for free trade.

Of course, if Mr. Williams for free trade.
Of course, if Mr. Williams has Senatorial aspirations. Even at this early date his friends have begun to talk of him as the successor of Senator Money, despite the fact that Mr. Money's term does not expire until March 3, 1911. The contest in Mississippi will come off, however, some two years before that time, and Mr. Williams's friends are already

Money's term does not expire until March 3, 1911. The contest in Mississippi will come off, however, some two years before that time, and Mr. Williams's friends are already beginning to lay out his plan of campaign. With Mr. Williams in the Senate Mr. Cockran would have a chance to attain his great ambition, aithough he could not win without a contest, as there is another lively contestant for Democratic leadership in the person of the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, also a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The monitor Florida has arrived at Wilmington, N. C. the cruiser Cleveland at Puerto Plata, the supply ship Celtic at Valparaiso, the collies Lebanon at Lambert Point, the tug Uncas and the destroyer Macdonough at Norfolk

and the destroyer Macdonough at Norfolk, the destroyer Barry at Hongkong, the destroyer Bainbridge at Canton and the destroyer Paul Jones at Mare Island.

The monitor Amphitrite has arrived at Key West, the cruiser Tacoma from Sanchez for Santo Domingo City, the gunboat Callao from Hongkong for Wuchow, the gunboats Eleano, Villalobos and Quiroe from Shiakwan for Kiukiang and the torpedo boats Porter, Dupont, Rodgers and Blakely from Moorenead City for Wilmington, N. C.

CAN'T DODGE THIRTEEN. Sad Luck of a Cop With a Superstitious

Wife and Hondoo Shield. A policeman appeared in the Commissioner's outer office yesterday and asked Sergt. Billy Ward if he could see Mr. McAdoo

asked Ward. "Well, I'm almost ashamed to tell you," he replied. "The fact is my wife is very superstitious and she got me to come here. My shield number is 1348 and she wants me to get it changed. I've had lots of sickness in my family and she blames the thirteen."

"What do you want to see him about?

His case was attended to through the proper channels and shortly after he was eaving the building in a happy mood wearleaving the building in a heppy in a new shield.

"What's your number now?" asked Ward.

"Hundred and forty-eight," said Smith.

"Um," reflected the Commissioner's sergeant, "1 and 4 make 5 and 8 makes 18.

Wait until his wife discovers that."

Dr. Lyon's **Tooth Powder**

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

J. W. Lyon. D.D.S.

Edelhoff Bros. & Co.

Jewellers and Silversmiths. While making as elaborate jewelry as can be found in New York, we have also on exhibition some dainty jewels placed in severe and dignified

settings that will please those

who are looking for simple

inexpensive and yet artistic gilts. RARE GEMS SOLID GOLD STERLING SILVER CUT GLASS

Prices range widely. 574 FIFTH AVENUE At 47th Street, New York.





and keeps the scalp clean and healthy. Washington Society Notes. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .-- Mrs. Donald McLean

was the guest of honor at a luncheon given

When the hair is gray or faded it

BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It prevents Dandruff and hair falling

to-day in Georgetown by Mrs. J. Eakins to-day in Georgetown by Mrs. Albert Key, wife of Lieut.-Commander Key of the navy, has arrived in Washington and will spend the winter here. Commander Key has been recently assigned to the Navy Department and will across naval attaché at the White House dt. .g the season. Mrs. Key was Miss Grace Condit Smith. She is a sister of Mrs. Leonard Wood.

ard Wood.

Miss Anna Depc Paulding has left Washington after a short visit to Senator and Mrs. Depew. She will return after January 1 and remain throughout the season. Senator and Mrs. Depew are in New York and will not come to Washington until just before Christmas.



in a Cigar Store THOUSANDS of women are asking themselves "What CAN I get for his Christmas?" It's an old story repeating itself every year. They want something different, something out of the ordinary. We have solved the prob-

Our Big Cigar Store in the Flatiron Building

has a special department for women's shopping. It contains everything dear to the heart of the smoker - a!! sorts of povelties for the den, as well as all sorts of things to smoke.

Tobacco Jars - A splendid assortment of these. The kind of jars his friends will admire and envy him the possession of.

a box of cigars fresh and sweet. There's a gift he'd be sure to appreciate. (One entire room filled with these). Moderate prices. Den Necessities - Cigar stands and ash receivers, pipe racks (see the Indian Novelties in these), Cigar Cutters for bis watchchain or pocket,

Humidors - Those scientifically constructed boxes that men use for keeping

Cigar Lighters, Tobacco Pouches, Poker Sets, Playing Cards, Etc. Novelties - Many attractive mannish Knick-Knacks, Knives, Pencils, Letter Openers, Placques, etc. All sorts of odd ideas, too many to describe here.

Cigars - Of course! Hundreds of thousands of them kept in stock. Tou don't have to know anything at all about cigars in order to make the right selection. A competent salesman will show you a full line of imported and domestic, and will give you the benefit of his experience.

Pipes — Pipes for the home, pipes for the office, pipes for fishing, sailing, golfing, skating. All kinds of pipes and all the finest brands of Smoking Tobacco to go with them.

We invite the ladies of New York and vicinity to visit this store. We want them to know that it is a WOMAN'S store as much as it is a MAN'S. Instant attention to every

United Cigar Stores Co SPECIAL DISPLAY of CHRISTMAS GOODS at the Flatiron Building Store

